THE COAL COUNTRY

EAILWAY CONNECTIONS-THE LEHIGH BASIN-WYOMING AND SCHANTON FIELDS-THE STRIKE-HOW THE MEN ARE PAID-THE SCRANTON COMPANIES-STATE OF THE TEADE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

SCRANTON, PENN., Aug. 8, 1868. It is a marvel to me why a rich producing town tike Pottsville, and the great Schuylkill region of which it is the center, should be practically without direct railway access to any place except Reading and Philadelphia. A number of little roundabout roads start out from the city, and wind among the surrounding hills, stopping unexpectedly at small mining towns; and by certain combinations of these roads, if you have patience, perseverence, ingenuity, and a pocket full of money, it is possible, after long toil and pain, to get into some of the other coal regions, such as the Wyoming and the Scranton. There is no communication with the Lehigh region, except by staging; and what is worse, there is no intercourse with New-York except by the circuitons route of Reading and Allentown. By a straight line New-York is distant from Pottsville only 110 miles, if I am not mistaken; but by railroad the distance is 155 miles. The tolis, moreover, on the Philadelphia and Reading Road, which is the only means of connection between Pottsville and Reading, are so exorbitant that the Schuylkill coal is well nigh shut out of our market. The colliers have been ciamoring for years for a new road, and if they could only get it their trade would soon be doubled. The difficulties in the way of transportation are the main cause why Pottsville has suffered from the depression of business more than many other regions. To put their coal upon the market at as low a price as rival producers, the Schuylkill operators have had to cut down their margin of profit, and hence, while we find them welcoming a strike which enables them to suspend production, in other regions the mines are working as usual with I suppose average advantage to their owners. The Lehigh region was prostrated by the Pottsville strike, but the men have given in and gone to work again, Neither in this part of the country, nor in any other, were there such scenes of violence as certain imagmative persons reported to The New-York Herald, The Philadelphia Press, and a few other papers. The Lehigh miners are of rather a more orderly class than those of Schuylkill County, and their going to work again shows that they are also more sensible. The L-high and Shamokin districts are like that of Pottsvide in the character of their mines and the manner of working, and these three form what are known as the first, or Southern, and the second, or Middle, great anthracite coal fields. The third, or Northern, sometimes called the Wyoming field, lies between Wyoming and Shawnee Mountains, in the valley through which flow the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Rivers. Wilksbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Carbondale-places whose names are more familiar in the New-York markets than those of the towns further south-are all in this valley, and give title to "districts," into which, in mining parlance, the field is divided. Traveling up this way from the country about Mauch Chunk, I came through a region of surpassing loveliness, where the road wound around the sides of magnificent hills, and crossed deep ravines on trestle-bridges of an awful hight The beauties of the route are all beauties of nature,

for art certainly has done nothing to make the jour-

mey pleasant. The railroads make a point of not con-

necting with one another. I suppose, they are so

shabby, they are ashamed to look each

nothing of leaving you in the mid-

dle of the woods to wait two hours for another

train. The strikers from Pottsville came up here

with great parade some time ago, and tried every

means short of actual violence to bring the Wyoming

miners into the movement. Had they succeeded, the

operators would probably have been obliged to yield

all through the anthracite country. They marched

from mine to mine, shouting and exhorting. They

field meetings in the town balls and in the open air;

they camped out at night; and by day they some-

times rode from place to place on the cars, and would

neither pay fare nor be put out. In the lower end of

the valley, where the mines are generally worked

by individuals or small companies, there was a

general suspension of work at their approach

The operators themselves, in many instances,

gave orders for the suspension, by way

of preventing disturbance; but the Wy-

with swelling the procession and the shouts. For

two or three days, in fact, the miners made a jolly

sort of pic-nic along the Susquehanna, and much

pleasanter, I dare say, they found it than delving in

the blackness of the earth. But as soon as the

speeches were finished, and the lights put out, and

nothing was left of the three days' pleasuring but the

headaches and the weariness, the Pottsville people

went away, and work was resumed at the old hours,

and the old prices. "But what about the violence?

Well, everybody to whom I put this question burst

out laughing. There may have been a little hazing

and scuffling now and then; one or two persons were

roughly handled; and certainly there were some big

sounding threats; but the scenes about Wilkesbarre

and Scranton, as they were described in some of the

vielded enly adhesion to the strike, and contented themselves

a half-hearted

in the face; and they think

New-York and Philadelphia papers, were not recognized in the places where they were said to have occurred, and excited all along there a great deal of merriment. A reporter who goes among the strikers and listens to their high speeches will be pretty egregriously deceived, unless he is a man of cool judgment who cares more about telling the truth than making a sensational letter. Buisiness in fine in the lower Wyoming region was not interrupted for more than three or four days. At the upper end of the valley the strike made a still slighter impression. Some of the collieries about Scranton stopped work for a day while the processions were marching back and forth, but that was the most. The movement did not reach to Carbondale at all. So far, therefore, as the upper Wyoming region is concerned the strike has been a complete failure, and its failure here, I think, must involve its failure everywhere else. There are several reasons for this difference between the Northern and the Southern fields. The Pottsville miners, as I remarked in a former letter, are, as a body, remarkably turbulent and uneasy, and they have an understanding with one another. which the operators have not. In the neighborhood of Scranton nearly all the mines are in the hands of these great companies, who can act together much more easily than a hundred small operators can, and who, without any explicit agreement with one another, generally contrive to banish all restless and violent men from their neighborhood. A year or two ago the Scranton miners struck for higher wages, and stood out two or three months. The companies, however, would not yield, and the men finally went

probably not without its influence in the present trouble. Whether or not colliery hands under the ten-hour system are paid too little or work too long, I do not pretend to decide. Wages are very nearly the same all chrough the coal country. There are two classes of such employed in the mines, the miners properly so called, who blast out the coal, and the laborers who work in the breakers and perform other outside sks. A common laborer at Scranton, where I have and the opportunity of examining the Delaware,

to work again at the old prices. That was a severe

lesson which they have not yet forgotten. The

Pottsville miners refused to join in that movement,

and so there has been a hard feeling ever since be-

tween the workmen of the two regions, which is

* ackawanna and Western Company's pay-rolls, reives \$1 45 a day; an extra laborer, \$1 67; a boy, from \$5 to 60 cents; an engineer, \$3 30. The miners are paid by contract, so much per wagon-load of coal, the price depending entirely upon the character of the vein and the difficulty of working it. Each cuiner needs two inside laborers to assist him in loadang and starting the cars, &c. These he pays himself, at a rate which will make their wages about equal to those of outside laborers. The miner also tinds his own gunpowder and oil. The highest rate paid in the Scranton mines is \$1.02 per car, and 7 cars make an average day's work. It is estimated that with these prices a good miner can readily clear \$3 a day, and the earnings of this class of man throughout | quest to day

the coal fields are said to range from \$13 to \$18 a week, and exceptionally good hands, who are expeditions with the drill and economical with their pow der, often make a great deal more. The Schuylkill miners joined neartily in a strike for a reduction of the working hours, which was started by the day laborers, although miners are not paid by the day, and in point of fact generally work less than eight hours in the 24 as it is. What they wanted was higher pay per car, though they did not put their demand into form but took up the rallying cry of their comrades. The miner can work no faster than the laborer is ready to carry off the coal and keep the way clear, so if you reduce the working hours of the latter by one-fifth you take away a fifth of the miner's earnings. The pay of all the bands in the Scranton region, and I believe in other places also, was raised about 8 per cent last May. They no longer hire men in the Scranton mines by the day, but by the hour, week, or month. This change may obviate the danger of misunderstandings with the men, but it was entirely unnecessary as a means of evading the eighthour law. That statute merely provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work when there is no express contract to the contrary; so that its practical benefit to the laborer is not very clearly apparent.

The three companies to which I have alluded as controling nearly all the coal mines near Scranton, are the Delaware, Lackawana and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, each of which owns not only mines but the railroads connecting them with the great cities. Most of our New-York market is supplied by these companies. The Delaware, Lackawana and Western connects with the New-Jersey Central, running to Jersey City, and the Morris and Essex to Hoboken, and furnishes what is generally known as Scranton coal, its mines being chiefly in the neighborhood of the city. But it is gradually extending its operations down the Susquehanna Valley, swallowing up the small collieries around Pittston and Wilkesbarre. The Delaware and Hudson finds a convenient outlet at Rondont, on the North River. It supplies chiefly what is called Lackawanna coal, and has bought out the Baltimore Coal Company's mines at Wilkesbarre. Pittsten coal is brought to market principally by the Pennsylvania Coal Compampany, whose works are near Pittston, between Wilkesbarre and Scranton. More of this goes to Philadelphia than to

The statistics of the year 1867 showed that of the three great fields, the Schuylkill, which contains the most coal, and only two years before had been first in point of productiveness, had fallen below the Wyoming in commercial importance, sending 4,334.830 tuns to market (a decrease of 300,000 tuns in 12 months), while the Wyoming field sent 5,328,000, or nearly 600,000 more than it sent the previous year. The Lehigh field exported about 2,500,000 tuns, and has been developing with tolerable regularity for some time past. Thus Schuylkill County, for the want of proper railway facilities, seems to be losing its position, and the land owners complain that the ees of mines are driven by the unsatisfactory condition of the business to work the seams in a ruinously wasteful manner and "rob" the mines of the masses of coal left standing between the breasts as pillars to support the roof. The result of such operations must be to impoverish the field long before its resources have actually been brought into use. There are obvious objections to the concentration of the business in two or three powerful hands, as in the Scranton country; but its division among a multitude of operators has likewise its serious disadvantages, not the least of which is the inevitable prevalence of short-sighted extravagance. A miner with small capital lives from hand to mouth, and must dig out coal enough to meet his pressing liabilities, though he ruin his mine in doing it. If he can keep the seam workable until his lease runs out, he need not worry himself about what is to come afterward. The evil is not confined to Schuylkill County I suppose, but it is most perceptible there because it is aggravated by the lack of facilities for getting a market. The present cessation of operations will of course have the effect of placing the Schuylkill region in a still lower position in next year's tables than it held in last. On the 1st of March the total yield of the anthracite fields showed an increase of 600,000 tuns over the corresponding period of 1867; on the 1st of August the increase had fallen to 165,000 tuns; and probably before the miners are at work again the increase will have been wiped out altogether. This holds out little prospect of cheap

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD HOMICIDE Coroner Flynn and a jury concluded the in quest at the Twenty-second-st. Police Station yesterday

quest at the Twenty-second-st. Police Station yeaterday, over the body of Jacob Stellwagon, who was fatally stabled on Saturday evening last, by John Seibert, in the saloon of the former at No. 615 East Fourteenth-st. The following testinony was taken:
Christian Kalkenbrenner, living at No. 157 Second-st., witnessed the fight, but his testimony only corroborated that taken yesterday, without adding any material facts.
John Metzger, living in Avenue B, eart Fourteenth-st., testified that at the time of the occurrence he was visiting some friends at No. 611 East Fourteenth-st.; hearing that a fight was in progress in No. 615, ran in there, but to fight was in progress in No. 615, ran in there, but too late to see the affray, he afterward conducted officer to Siebert's apartment; think that Siebert was

k at the time. Policetuan James Smith, having heard of the affray, went to Scibert's room, where he found the latter nade with the exception of a pair of light pants; he had evidently been washing the blood from himself, as his body was still streaked with blood and water; there was a pail in the room, partially filled with blood and water; witness said to Scibert, "I want you;" he said, "Mei You son of a b—h, you will never be able to take me;" witness told him he would take him any way; finding it would be useless to use violence, as there were 25 or 30 of his friends in the room, witness told him he understood that he was one of those who had been stabbed, and that he (witness) had two men arrested for stabbing him; he said yes, he had been stabbed, kicked, and beaten by the Dutch sons of b—s, and he was satisfied that he had been revenged; his friends then advised him to dress himself. reverged; his friends then advised him to dress himself and go along with witness; this he finally did; witness took him to the Union Market Police Station, and told the facts of the case, as far as he had learned of them, to the Sergeant in command; heard that he had been subse-quently recognized by Stellwagon, as the man who

Alfred Loomis of No. 611 East Fourteenth-st. corrobe

quently recognized by Stellwagon as the man who stabbed him.

Alfred Loomis of No. 611 East Fourteenth-st. corroborated much of the foregoing testimony with reference to the stabbing; he added that soon after Stellwagon had left the saloon on the way to the drug store, a little boy came out and said that they were killing Siebert inside; witness went inside and saw two men there; one was silting on his breast and another had hold of his arm. Wm. Winterwerp of No. 616 East Fourteenth-st. testified that he boarded with the deceased man. No new facts were contained in his testimony.

Policeman William M. Davis, of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified that on the evening in question he was on the way to the Police Station, passing through Fourteenth-st., having in custody a man who had beaten his wife, when he heard the cry of "murder," and running down to No. 615, saw a crowd collected around the door; going inside, witness found a man lying on the floor, in the back room, covered with blood, and two men holding him; witness could not ascertain from any of those preent who had committed a murder, or any of the attendant circumstances; seeing Seibert lying motionless on the floor, and covered with blood, which was flowing freely from his nose, witness spiposed he was the murdered man, and accordingly took the two Germans who were standing beside him into custody and conveyed them to the Station-House; returning, witness found that Seibert had been removed by his friends to his mother's apartment, in the rear of No. 608, and soon afterward, for the first time, that he was the man who had stabbed Biellwagon; learning that Stellwagon was in a dying condition, witness visited the Union Market Police Station, and, accompanied by Roundsman Deeves, brought the prisoner before the dying man, who readily identified him among several who autrounded the bed as the man who had stabbed him.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict against the prisoner without leaving their seats. The accused man, in respon

a funeral dirge, the cortege passed down Avenue B, and through other streets to the Ferry, over which they crossed, and proceeded to the Cemetery.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

Charles Wassermann, living at No. 201 Elm-st. Herman Fischer of No. 16 Centre Market-place, Henry Bluner of No. 201 Elm-st., Meyer Misbaum of No. 63 Spring-st., and Henry Hoffner, whose residence is un Spring-st., and Henry Hoffner, whose residence is unknown, were passing through Elm-st. early yesterday morning, and, when opposite No. 208, near Spring-st., they became engaged in a free fight. Stones and other missiles were thrown and clubs used, and during the molee Fischer, with a common pocket knife, stabbed Wassermann in the left side, causing a fatal wound. The party then fied. Soon afterward the wounded man called at the Station-house and informed acting Captain Browne of what had occurred, giving the name of his assailant. He was placed in a carriage and conveyed to Browne of what had occurred, giving the name of an assailant. He was placed in a carriage and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in care of an officer. Later in the night Fischer and all of his companions were taken into custody. Yesterday they were committed to the Tomba by acting Magistrate Alderman Coman to await the result of Wassermann's injuries. Yesterday afternoon Wasserman died in Bellevue Hospital from the effect of the wound received. Coroner Schirmer will hold an injuried that the second of the control of the second of th

THE FASHIONS.

The loveliest of American seasons is upon the land. bringing its license to combine the gauzy paleness of Summer robes with brighter tints suiting the season's ncreasing splendor. Days when the dry haze sits on country side, and across the bay, and the sun falls with a tempered fervor, white organdies, ruffled like the many-folded petals of a white mallow may sweep along the garden walks, and shawls of airy lace display on city promenades. Down the aisles of the Park, aglow with the many-colored flame of August flowers, the quill, and crimp, and ruffle of crisp linen dresses, and the purity of white piques will strike the eye with the best contrast; or, as the mornings grow cool, gaily-striped bachlik, or bournous, and the bright, clear tints of Fall poplins will meet the eye

with a new pleasure. One word to those who are prudently shopping on conomical purses before the Fall market opens with full prices, don't buy blue silks for your best dresses. At Stewart's, yesterday morning, the stik counter was attended by persons buying nothing but various shades of azuline silk. Don't you know how tiresome. and commonplace, and without style, these bright silks appear when they are the only ones of a wardrobe. Buy ashes of roses, or French gray, or pea green, or violet gray-anything almost except these azuline, and royal purples, and grass green dresses that make their wearers look like servant maids out on a Sun-For seaside and promenade costumes, white alpaca.

trimmed with rose or maize color, Sevres blue or golden brown, is a favorite choice. Next comes the striped linen, which, though a simple material, can be made up with flounces, paniers, and cape, looped with rosettes, in a very stylish costume. For warm days, the polonaise of chambery gauze, organdie or jaconet, either white or buff, is in vogue, trimmed with guipure or fine plaitings. The shot silks are still the choice for dressy toilets: glace is fashionable in these combinations-pale green and blue, amethyst and white, gold and white, lilac and straw, gray and white. The long disused and lovely shades of pink, peach color, rose and salmon cream are very stylish, and so is the pale amber. The taste of ladies may well be divided between the white foulard and alpaca suits, trimmed with tassel-fringe, rosettes and marquise ruches (i.e., plaited near both edges) of straw or rose color, and the plain suits of amber foulard, with Marie Antoinette puffs, flounces, and looped cape, petticoat, parasol, bonnet, and gloves of the one shade, forming a toilet, distinguished and lady-like. Coleur d'Isabelle and white makes a fine evening toilette, worn with opals, or white onyx, diamonds, and feathery Maltse lace. Light brown glace shot with white is a satisfactory choice for either evening or street dress. For the street, such a silk should have a single plaited flounce beaded by slantwise strips alternately of brown and white satin, the upper skirt rimmed in the same way, looped high on the side by bow of brown satin; the waist has a pointed opening to the belt, over a chemisette, or a filling of brown and white cross strips, and has a wide plaitof silk affixed as a frill to the belt of satin; the sleeves have similar plaitings at the shoulder and wrist. The style of this dress depends mainly on these flat plaitings which are fine and sufficiently full, the folds being one way. Fanchonette of white lace quillings with garlands of white Marguerites between, a large flower over the face. run The Marie Antoinette fichu-is superseded by the cape looped in the center of the back and on the shoulders, or by the Duchess fichu, a late shape, which is open down the back, with long square ends passing under the waist band with knot loops and shorter ends. The fronts cross under the belt and fall over the skirt; the whole is bordered with narrow ruching. The pelerine fichu is a most serviceable fashion: it is cut deeper over the arms than the Marie Antoinette, and the fringes with which it is trimmed make it still deeper; the tabs cross on the breast and are raised behind, looking like the rounded skirts of a basque. Mantles of cashmere of medium length with hoods are in vogne for the seaside, and are moderately picturesque articles of dress. The high-crowned English hat with rolling band,

the Watteau with upturned brim faced with satin, and the bateliere with low crown and drooping brim in crinoline, and cotton or linen braid are the styles for the month. A bateliere of white crinoline has three bands of satin crossing the crown from the front, and the brim bound with satin all round; a cluster of large roses and trailing spray of leaves over the crown finishes the outside; rosettes and strings of satin are silk are appropriate trimmings for round hats, and white seems to be preferred with such relief as roses or a bunch of scarlet leaves, or a small colored plume A charming style is a broad brimmed hat of white linen braid, which, though more expensive, is every way to be preferred to the cottonade, trimmed with ruche of white ribbon under the brim, and a white tulle scarf round the crown, overrun with tea roses or eglantine. Bonnets of white chip, or even of cottonade, the crowns covered with black lace handkerchief, are suitable to the season. It is the taste to trim both bonnets and hats with a variety of flowers; thus a silver-gray tulle has wandering sprays of red, white, and pink roses, a black lace bounet has a diadem of mignonette, and argrette of pansies, very appropriats for a matron; a white tulle has sprays of onvolvulus of different colors, with a white and gold butterfly clinging to one leaf. Diadem bonnets, composed of clusters of pink acacia tea roses, peach, or apple, or white lilac blossoms, have simply a tulle

ruche back and front, and blonde lappets. A pretty invention for a lapel flower-holder connet-pin is a butterfly of gold filagree, the lightest description mounted as a brooch, behind which is a quill of gilt, through which the stem of a natural flower is passed, so that the insect appears to be resting on the petals. Another is a tiny vase of gold or crystal, slender and highly wrought, just containing a drop of Persian attar or jasmine oil, to be swung from the bracelet or handkerchief holder as a constant perfume. Or a tiny, perforated ball, filled with odorous oil too thick to exude, answers the

same purpose. The Chinese and Japanese fabrics are now the fashionable wear, and they are of all styles and qualities, with the one merit to nearly all of them -that of serviceability. There is a thin, 22-inch fabric called Japanese cloth, a chene gray linen, about the consistency of a canvas grenadine, but closer woven, wiry and cool, which makes charming soits. It has a slight luster like mohair, and comes in the purest, finest gray to be found anywhere. The price is 40 cents a yard. The Japanese poplins are glossy and rich looking; the Japanese rep, in cords of white and color alternately, is almost as admirable as velours, and wears longer than one wants it to. The pongees for morning dress and traveling suits have no end of wear in them, and the glace foulards are charming for evening dress. The Japanese silks and satins are beautiful in appearance, and have all the service in them warranted by their very moderate price. These goods are not pure silk, nor are they claimed to be but for evening or even bridal dresses they are likely to give all the satisfaction required. They come in all colors, striped, shot, or brocaded. The price of the white brocades is not far from \$25 the dress. They are especially useful as under slips for gaze de chambery, tulle, or grenadine. There is a Chinese poplin, resembling the best Irish poplin, but with only one face, an admirable material in silver gray, which, looking close, is seen to be a thread check of black and white silk crossed in the weaving. Nothing more beautiful, unless it be the Summer velours, is sold at Stewart's counter than this poplin.

For morning wear, a costume of Isabel foulard or pongee, with fluting on the hem, rising on the fronts and going round the neck, the straight loose sleeve, having frills to correspond, is in exclusive taste; and to complete the air of this toilet, what do you think is wanted? Nothing more than a full set of amber ornaments, brooch, comb, chatelaine, and bracelets, of simple design, whose pale tint has a choice effect with the unusual sober shades of pongee. For a very white person, these might be changed for scarlet coral or turquoise, but there are few complexions that would not be set off by this style of dress. Especially for a dark-haired woman of delicate face, this restricted tone of dress is becoming. The mention of amber ornamenta Dollar.

suggests some lines on the new styles of jewelry. For demi-toilet, the painted enamel holds the first place. This is delicately done by Roman artists, mostly in sacred subjects-the Madouna, Cherubs, Agnus Dei; but the modern outlines of symbolic faces or saints are preferable. In the first place, the treatment of reverend subjects by mechanical artists is never pleasing, and then one dislikes to see these mementoes of sacred things carried round without care for their significance. To see an Ecce Homo, or an Agnus Dei on the brooch in the lace round a lady's throat, has something incongruous about it, and really searcely less painful than the sight of blood drops on a girl's ball dress. The pictured designs on enamel or cameo rarely show the appropriateness or the beauty they should have, compared with the classic design of the setting.

Stone enamel or mosaic set with brilliants, and in gold of Pompeian designs, with drops and pendants, is in first style just now. Birds, lotus, violets in clusters, white, blue, and yellow arabesques are among the figures. One brooch was finely set off by gold, solid fringe, which, not being flexible, varied with every motion in lustrous play.

For demi toilet, sets of Roman gold in Pompeian shapes are in lasting favor, the spirit and relief of these designs fitting them especially for ornaments which one would not soon discard. Sets of engraved and picked work are beautiful and fashionable. The best pattern for a watch-guard was a twisted cord, with a convex circle of picked gold for chatelaine, and small balls of the same hanging from the chain. A pretty set of ornaments in picked work unitated almond shells accurately, in the peculiar roughness and hue of the gold. The solid, heavy ornaments of Roman gold worn last year are less worn than the engraved sets. The peculiar brassy color of the Roman gold is due to its purity; the metal chiefly used is alloyed with silver, which gives the pale, bright gold or copper, which produces a red tinge. But for the Roman ornaments, the pieces are beaten into shape from metal with the least amount of admixture which will make it hard enough to be worked-gold in its natural purity being almost as soft as lead. When the ornament is completed, it is put into a bath of metal which cats away the alloy, leaving the surface of the deep hue of virgin gold. An expert in such matters will smile to hear a lady express her dislike of imported ornaments "because they look such a deep color, as if they could not be good gold." Alloy always has a bright look, whereas dark gold is even parer than coin.

Beginning with the assurance that jewelry of all kinds was from 5 to 25 per cent lower in price than last year, I noted the cost of the usual articles desired, and found that wedding rings, the most necessary of all, were made of the finest gold, and cost from \$5 to \$10, the last being as heavy a ring as any lady would care to wear. It's no use making a fetter of the outward symbol, no matter how heavily its bond may weigh on the slaves of the ring. Souvenir rings for friends are of more ornate pattern, the best being flat hoops of engraved gold, or of picked work, the price the same as the wedding-rings, or a little less. The engagement ring should be a solitaire diamond, of which the smallest size, that of a minute pea, can be bought for \$130. Let me advise those who cannot afford this price, to substitute simply a souvenir of picked gold. with a seal of white onyx or aqua marine, having the gentleman's monogram set in brilliants, which will cost from \$30 to \$70, according to the size of the diamonds. The next gift after the engagement ring should be a locket. What are called stone lockets fare 'eagerly wished for, as the best thing out. These are large square onyxes, amethysts, topazes, or turquoises, forming the face of the locket with no apparent setting, the chain attached to a ring at the back of the stone. The last romantic thought is to have inscriptions set in brilliants on the stone, "Fidelite let Esperance." "Dieu vous garde," or Charles First's last exclamation "Remember," are commonly to be seen, but one would prefer a motto that had some personal signifigance, or appropriation. "Distinctly not" was the mysterious legend chosen for a choice souvenir, full of meaning to the owner though it might not be to the world at large. Two friends had a misunderstanding-one said "I will give back your promise if you wish it," and the answer came "Distinctly not" So the precious words were chosen to be perpetuated in diamonds. After this bit of romance, it will be well to my the prices of stone lockets are from \$50 to \$125. Gold ones with monogram in diamonds are \$50. Plain gold from \$12 to \$30, and pretty blue enamel ones

with forget-me-not in pearls on the side are \$7. Malachite is in more favor than any colored ste much finer than the knob and pendant style. A set of brooch ear-rings and sleeve-buttons will be not

Gentlemen have sets of scarf-pin, bosom, and wrist studs, made to match, in sardonyx, moss agate, malachite, and lapis lazuli. Square-cut seal rings are preferred to oval. The topaz is a favorite stone for these. Pearls are 5 per cent lower than last year. A fine set, worth \$5,000, was shown, with lucent pearls the size of small peas forming the circles around arger ones, clear and splendid, like diamonds that

larger ones, clear and splendid, like diamonds that have had white onyx melted in them, to cloud their transparence. A fine pear-shaped pearl hangs from the necklace. A modest set of pearls, brooch, and ear-drops can be had for \$200. Such a set would be of fair size and really good quality.

Some finely wrought pieces of ormola and steel-like bronze have been designed for ornaments to a well-known yacht. The largest was a cigar stand of nautical design, made with such accuracy and polish that it resembled a model of machinery for the Patent Office. The cigar holder was a boy, with tackling of steel bronze, the initiation wood work gilded; a capstain had a cover which showed a match-holder, and placing the cigar in a firstel little cannon, a knife moved by a spring, cut the end off neatly for smoking. This style of ornamen: is popuneatly for smoking. This style of ornamen: is popu-ar for mantels, offices, and halls, as well is vessels. House clocks framed in such style are unique and

Monograms and creets are now indispensable items Monograms and cross are now independent of style in correspondence. Fancy designs are engraved for note paper—a flower, a quatre feil, a dog's head or a bear, not emblematic it is to be hoped; and these, as well as the crests, are engraved with much of the clearness belonging to bank-nots execution, a desirable quality in such designs. Fine engraving is desirable quality in such designs. The engraving is used for ornamenting silver ware of the simple, solid forms now in use. A service of four pieces, designed as a souvenir of a Rocky Mountain trip, was of the simplest shapes, but very thick, as the deeply cut monogram on the front of the pieces bore witness. (A union of pointed and round letters is preferred for monograms of large size.) The figure of the actions of the Plains was engraved on the sides the antelope of the Plains was engraved on the sides of the pitcher instead of being embossed, as is usual with ornaments. The salver of small size bore a design intended for a bird's eye view of the overland route from New-York to San Francisco—giving a view of the harbor of New-York, and also of the other city; a map of the Mississon at the property of the pitches. of New-York, and also of the other city; a map of the Mississippi, a train rushing through a tunnel on the overland route, an Indian on the Plains, and the light-house off the Bay of San Francisco, these figures forming an engraved frieze round the sides of the salver. The engraving of this salver alone cost \$130. The execution of a design for a gold service for presentation to a millionaire of New-York, has required the services of a member of the Bank Note Engraving Company for three weeks. The decora-tions for dining sets are slight in outline, but mas-sive: incrustations of frosted silver round the base. and classic tracery on the borders taking the place of the fantastic figures and rich vine clusters taking the place of the fantastic figures and rich vine clusters taking admired. From Messrs. Browne & Spaulding.

FARM ITEMS.

Minnesota has more wild fruit this year than e of the old States have of cultivated fruit Vineland, that handsome town built up by fruit rowers, is wisely adding manufactures to peaches nd strawberries.

One great reason why boys leave the farm is hey are not taught enough of the business to be certain that they can live by it. The olive is found to do well in Australia, and

preparations are making to plant it on an extensive scale. It will be worth more than their gold mines. A new way to get rid of Canada thistles is to let their grow as long as they will, and to draw out of the soil all the thistle elements, when they will die and leave the ground in good condition for grass and grain. As the merits of the Kerry cattle become

known they rise in estimation. No other breed thrives so well, and gives such rich milk on scanty food. D. F. Appleton, the watch man, has a herd on his farm at Ipswich, Mass., and the country is indebted to him. The Farmer who has lived all his life on the

The Farmer who has need at the of the farm, can find more information, and the citizen whose life has been spent in the city, can obtain more knowledge of practical farming by careful study of Waring's Elements of Agriculture, than by reading any other five books on farming. Sent by mail from The Tribuns Office on receipt of One

THE COLORED PROPIE IN THE SOUTH.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS We are glad to see from our exchanges in the various Southern States that the freedmen are at last awake to the folly of trusting the pack of shiftless and unprincipled adventurers who have heretofore been their party leaders. Colored Democratic clubs are being formed in all portions of the country, addresses from leading colored Democrats are scattered abroad, and the negro is at last finding out that his best friend is the white man with whom he has been brought up, and with whose interests he must in the future be identified.

whose interests he must in the future be identified.

In Charleston, though little has been done publicly, the colored Democratic clabs are in a flourishing condition. The Ward No. 6 Club at one time numbered about 500 members, but many of these layes now joined the club of the ward in which they live. In Wards Nos. 3 and 4 there are also colored clubs, and in a short time there will be one in each ward in the city. At least 1,000 colored Democrats may now be counted on. They are respectable men, and have joined the Democratic party from a conviction that Radicalism is only the road to ruin. Altogether the movement shows encouraging elements of strength and prosperity.

strength and prosperity.

Throughout the State the change of sentiment among the freedmen is even more decided, as the statements published from time to time in our columns will have shown. There is hardly a district in the State that does not boast one or more Democratic clubs, and the disaf-fected members of the Union Leagues are daily coming

over.

VIRGINIA.

In the Old Dominion, where the white vultures from the North, who deceive and prey upon the blacks, are more numerous than in any other State, there is a great reaction of sentiment among the colored people in favor of their former masters. A Virginia freedman has issued to his colored brethren an address

North Carolina.

North Carolina.

Burton McNeel, a highly respectable colored man of Saltsbury, N. C., is out in a card, severing his connection with the Radical party, declaring for Seymour and Blair, and advising his friends to "do likewise."

and advising his friends to "do likewise."

The negroes of Hopewell, Mecklenburg County, N. C., have formed a Democratic club. A large number have joined it, and they have officers of their own.

The Tarboro' (N. C.) Southerner states that Saudy Long of Halifax, and Eaton Robinson, both colored men, and recently appointed magistrates in their respective counties by the man "who writes himself Governor," have thrown the appointment back in his face with disgust.

A Radical having lectured a Wilmington negro on account of his having allied himself to the Democratic party, the African returned answer:

party, the African returned answer:
"Under your teaching, we have alienated from us the
mass of the white people North as well as South; you
have got the offices and emoluments, while we have done
the work, and stand out in the cold. For one, I am done
with you."

At a large Democratic meeting at Harlan, Ga., on the the 8th, which was addressed by several noted Southern speakers, a large number of colored Democrats were present, proudly displaying on their apparel Seymour and Blair badges.

On the 6th inst., a meeting of colored people was held in Mobile for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club. The Register says: "The meeting was called to order by Col. C. A. R. Dimey, who, in a brief and patriotic address, explained the object of the assemblage, and expressed to them his views in regard to their social and political status. An interchange of sentiment led to the conclusion that the colored people have at last found out who their trustriends are."

There was held recently at Demonstration.

friends are."

There was held recently at Demopolis, Ala., a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting, attended almost exclusively by negroes, and addressed by four white men, and the following black speakers; Jim Westbrook, Jack Lee, Reuben Ryan, Sandy Cameron, Win. Roberts, and Jule Armstrong.

Joseph E. Williams, a Tennessee colored orator, is stumping Alabams for the Democracy.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana papers state that the colored Democracy is alive and at work throughout the State. The Alexandria

Advantage a papers state that the Context Pathodes is a live and at work throughout the State. The Alexandria (Rapides) Democrat says:

"It is no use any longer disguising the fact patent to all, that the colored Democracy of Rapides is now a fixed institution, alive, wide awake, in real dead earnest, and with a local habitation and a name. Not content with the Lamothe barbeoue, they got up a ball, a rousing ball, on last Saturday night. We must candidly admit that this element of the Democratic party of Rapides is far ahead ever new occanization we ever witnessed before in our

f any new organization we ever witnessed before in our parish.

A meeting of the Democratic colored men of Algiers was held on the 5th inst. Thomas P. Sherburne, Chirman of the Committee on Freedmen's Clubs, called the meetto order. He stated the object of the meeting was to organize a Democratic Colored Club, and he was happy to see so many of the colored citizens present. It proved that if the colored man was allowed to act in accordance with the dictates of his mind, he would do what was right. with the dictates of his mind, he would do what was right. The willingness of the colored man to join the Democratic party proved that Democratic doctrines were more generous than those of the Kadical plunderers. After a few prief remarks, Mr. Sherburne took his seat amid cheers from the colored men. The meeting organized by appointing the following colored men as their officers: Riley Alien, President, Wm. Sherburne, First Vice-President, Joe Griffin, Second Vice-President. The New-Or-

dent; Joe Griffin, Second Vice-President. The New-Orleans Grescent says:

"The officers chosen are the leading colored men of the
place, and will in a short time bring in a host of their
friends to the support of Seymour and Blair. This Club
bids fair to be one of the largest in the State."

Previous to adjournment William Sherburne, the first
Vice-President, was loudly called for by the Club for a
speech. He alluded to the dead issues the Radicals were
constantly harping about, but the triumph of the Democrats always improved the colored people's condition,
while Radicals robbed the country and destroyed their
happiness. Carpet-baggers had nothing at stake or
nothing to lose. The colored men don't intend to let
them fill their carpet-bags if they can help it. With a
cheer for Seymour and Blair and the speaker the meeting
adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI. At a Democratic meeting held at Yazoo City last week, among other resolutions adopted were the following:

1. As citiess of Missistiph, we declare that it is our purpose to confer impartial suffrage on all men, trespective of color, and to place all men on terms of equality before the law, so that life, liberty and property

That as an evidence and testimonal of our esteem and good will for

2. That as an evidence and sestimonal of our esteem and good will for them, and the value of their notice all in a jeat cause and particite principles, and as a further token of fidendship and union in support of Democratic principles, we remiser to them a public barbeaue at this place on the 4th Saturday of August, 1898.

4. That such of our colored people who voted the Radical ticket, or a stood neutral, and have since renewaced and joined the Democratic party, or now what to renounce and boin, and all who entertain a friendly feeling for us and our cause, are respectfully invited to meet and participate with no in said barbeaue.

5. That it is our duty, and should be the duty and pleasure of all persons, in the bestewal of couployment, places, and patronage to the colored people, frankly to prefer and give the same to those who are our personal and political friends, and to cheer and sammate them to lives of mechanical couplings, who seek to province us and liberty, and give dominion to our political adversaries.

our Radical enemies, who seek to prostrate us and liberly, and give dominion to our political adversaries.

6. That we invite all good-meaning and well-disposed colored people to join the Conservative and Democratic party, and assure then, as well as all who have joined, that all their legal rights shall, to the artent of our ability, ever be respected, sustained, and protected, and that they can safely trust us to do them every justice and right in every emergency, missisteppi journals state that the colored Mississeppians, since the late elections, are going over ex masse to the Democrate. In a single county 1,000 of them have produced certificates of membership in Democratic Clubs, and feel far freer and prouder than they ever did as the slaves of scalawag " poor white trash." A fullenium of good feeling between the races in Mississippi is dawning as the result of this State of things.

as the result of this State of things.

TEXAS.

A number of Democratic negro clubs have been formed in Eastern Texas, and colored orators, it is stated, are doing efficient work among the freedmen. At a barbecue at Independence, Washington County, The Breaham Banner says there were at least 300 negroes present, who latened with great interest to the speeches and many of listened with great interest to the speeches and many of them, before leaving the ground, "declared their leter mination to adhere to their white Southern friends and mination to adhere to their white Southern Frence and vote the Democratic ticket." The Banner is convinced that with very little effort nine-tenths of all the negroes in the State can be converted to the Democratic faith.

A colored Democratic club has been formed at Houston, which holds regular weekly meetings. The speakers are unanimously in favor of Seymour and Blair, and state generally that they are proud of the opportunity to unite with the only party that had any claims upon the blacks, and could and would benefit the race.

[Charlesten News.]

MEETING OF THE HEALTH BOARD. The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The President, Mr. George B. Lin-

(Charleston News.

coln, was in the chair, and all the members were present coin, was in the charles of the control of the complaints respecting the dumping grounds at the foot of Vesey-st. Some of the communications set forth that there are now Respecting the admirping grounds at the toot of vescy atsome of the communications set forth that there are now
on the dumping ground 12,000 loads of material, which
would require six weeks for removal. There was no
order, and the matter was laid on the table. A complaint
concerning the condition of Thirty-third-st, from the
residents of that street, was referred to the President
with power. Judge Besworth reported a new ordinance
relative to the driving of cattle through the streets
of New-York and Brooklyn. The streets mentioned in the original ordinance, through which
it is allowable to drive cattle, are the same
as mentioned in the new ordinance. The hours
for driving cattle, swine, and caives, are between
8 p. m. and two hours after sunrise, and for sheep up to
12 m. Not more than 20 hogs, 100 cattle, or 50 sheep are
to be driven at the same time. The matter was referred
to the Sanitary Superintendent. The Counsel called the
attention of the Board to an act of the Legislature of 1866,
empowering them to take any precautionary measures mpowering them to take any precautionary measures eccessary to prevent the spread of the cattle disease. A number of complaints were received, calling the atten-on of the Board to the heaps of sand in various parts of ne city where sewers are being built. The com-laints set forth that the sand causes water to verflow and damage property. The matter the city where sewers are being built. The complaints set forth that the sand causes water to overflow and damage property. The matter was recommended to the attention of the Croton Board. A permit was given to the commandant at Hart's Island to disinter and remove to Cypress Hill 500 bodies. An application was received from butchers having slaughter-houses below Fortieth-st., who agreed to leave their present places of slaughtering by January ist, asking the Board to select some place as a permanent locality for abattoirs. The Board declined to designate any permanent place. A communication was received from the Metropolitan Gas Company in reference to complaints against their present mode of purifying gas by oxide of iron which was tried in England and on the Continent, had not yet proved a success, and they were making experiments with oxide of iron, and would soon communicate the result to the Board. The matter was postponed until a report would be received from the analytical chemist of the Board. A telegram was received from Dr. Swinburne setting forth that the schooner "Four Brothers," which had been selzed by revenue officers for snuggling and take not this city, was in an unhealthy condition, having been used to transport the bodies of persons who had died of yellow fover. The matter was referred to water to

The following is an abstract of Dr. Harris's weekly tter : The week was somewhat more favorable to life than the preceding one. of the corresponding perior of former years. In the thinks, 222 persons thed by diarrhead dissorters, feaths has week wors: Children, 184; and others, than in the preceding week. Brooklyn shows far leasth-rate than New York. This, Dr. Harris attraces of hadly-drained and one were quarters in the

ary work to be personned.

SANITARY REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of Dr. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent, which was received and

ton, Sanitary Superintendent, which was received and accepted:

The places visited in New-Yerk and Brooklyn during the week week were a sayinm, 573 tenement-houses, 277 dwellings, 5 handacteries, 29 work-shops, &c., 37 cow-stables, 51 cellars and becomes, 39 waste-pipes and drains, 2 dunning grounds, 7 susphered list, 13 cisteria and compacts, 16 prices, as 7 susphered list and course of three Imspections the following enumerated uncleasing the course of three Imspections the following enumerated uncleased wellings, 16 work shops and storm, 17 horse and cow stables, 2 singhts dwellings, 16 work shops and storm, 17 horse and cow stables, 2 singhts and somes, broweries, 1 dunping ground, 5 lots, 27 yerks courts and treased control of the courts and treased courts are treased and treased courts and treased courts are treased and treased courts and treased courts are treased and treas

code. Capt. Lord, commanding the Sanitary company of the Police, returns 393 orders for the abatement of measures served since last report. His returns also show 119 orders previously served as compiled with, and 100 not compiled with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Sanitary Superintendent. During the past week, 103 complaints have been received from citizens, and paterned to inspectors for investigation and report. DR. SWINBURNE AND THE NEW-YORK HERALD

For some time past The New-York Herald has endeavored to throw discredit on the manner in mise endeavored to throw discredit on the manner in which Dr. John Swinburne, the Health officer of this port, conducts affairs at Quarantine. The criticism of the journal in question has its origin in the fact that Dr. Swinburne refused to allow The Heroid's marine bears collector to go on board vessels in the lower bay before they had passed sanitary inspection; the object they contagious or infectious disease that might attach to the vessel so boarded. In May inst, when fears were entertained that yellow fever and other contagious would be brought hither in consequence of the arrival of vessels from foreign ports where sickness prevailed. Dr. Swinburn informed the agent of the Associated Press that until the close of the season in which infectious and contagious disorders were most likely to prevail, the reporters for that organization would not be allowed to board vessels without first obtaining a permit from the Health office. The Associated Press agent willingly compiled with this regulation, knowing it to be issued for the purpose of guarding the sanitary interests of the metropolis. Some time afterward, however, the agent informed him that The Heroid news collector was habitually boarding vessels in the lower bay, notwithstanding the issue of his order, and asking that their action in this respect to stopped, or else, that the reporters of the Associated Press be allowed to resume the privilega they had herotories in the lower bay, notwithstanding the issue of his order should be obeyed by The Heroid as well as by everyone else, and the news-collector of that journal was accordingly informed that the custom of boarding vessels before they were admitted to pratique must be discontinued in future. The attaché of The Heroid which Dr. John Swinburne, the Health Officer of this the warning given him, however, and was consequently arrested and kept in custody for one day. According to law he might have been detained at quarantine, but the arrested and kept in custody for one day. According is law he might have been dotained at quarantine, but the doctor, having shown him his determination to enforce his order, discharged him with the assurance that if he further violated the health regulations he would be visited with the full petalty of the law. The newscollector accepted his release, but threatened the doctor with the vengeance of the journal that he represented if he was again interfered with. Of course the doctor paid no attention to this vaporing, being intent only on doing his duty in preventing, as far as possible, the introduction of disease into the city. The Herald has since these endeavored to bring its "mysterious influence" to be a against him, much to the animent of every one was known anything of the manner in which the Health Department is conducted. The news-collector has not since then, transgressed, however. The law under which Dr. Swinburne is obliged to act are very plain. Here is the section touching the point in question:

"Any person, except a pilot, who shall go on beard of, or have my commonication or dealing with any versal subject to quaranting being examined by him, or who shall include officer, or which as being examined by him, or who shall include any prescribe virtue of this act shall be golly of a misdemeasur, said be possible by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be implicament as less than three nor more than its months, or by both said see and is prisonent."

In order to enforce this law a squad of policemen is

In order to enforce this law a squad of policemen is stationed at Quarantine, subject to the orders of the Health Officer, and the community may rest assured that it will be carried out to the very letter.

The allegations made against Dr. Swinburne, as the

inplicity with amugglers, etc., are very easily disposed One of the charges is that he allows sailers to come in their vessels (after they have been examined and a of. One of the charges is that he allows salars to come from their vessels (after they have been examine and a clean bill of health given) in his quarantine boat without first procuring a permit for doing so, and that these sailors simingle cigars on shore by this means. In order to set at rest this allegation, the Doctor wrote to the Surveyor of the Port as to the necessity of obtaining such permit, and received a reply of which the following is a copy:

permit, and received a reply of which the following is a copy:

To Dr. Swinguane. Quarantine: No order is required for the landing of sailors and their beggage at the barge effect or at State Island, provided their effects be analized by the Revenue officers state Island, provided their effects be analized by the Revenue officers state point.

There are five revenue officers constantly at the upper quarantine landing, and before the sailors brought up by Dr. Swinburne's boat are allowed to go to the city their effects are critically inspected by these. Of course Dr. Swinburne is not supposed to enforce the Revenue lawshe is simply the health officer. No sailor is permitted, however, we need hardly say, to use the quarantine boat as a cover for smuggling, if such intent be known, and they are invariably so informed. On reaching the upper quarantine they are put into the hands of the Custom-House officials, and if detected in any attempt to violate the Revenue laws the responsibility rests with them selves; and their success in escaping detection, if they ever do escape it, as attributable to the officers, whose duty it is to see that no contraband goods reach the shore. The case in which four or five hundred clear were lately taken from sailors who were trying to lad them surreptitiously, shows that no biame can attach to the Health Department, for the seizure was made after these men and their effects were turned over to the Custom House authorities. It may be well to mentos, just here, that Dr. Swinburne has repeatedly asked for aretom House authorities. It may be well to mention, just here, that Dr. Swinburne has repeatedly asked for are enue officer to be detailed to duty on board the quantine boat—the Andrew Fletcher—so that there should be no excuss for attributing, in future, any attempt at smuggling to his department; but thus far his request has not been compled with. The late seizure of the sloop Four Brothers—the reseivemployed to convey from the hospital ship to Seguist's Point the corpses of cholers and yellow fever patients—because contraband cigars were found on board of her, has been used as an argument against Dr. Swinburne, but without a shadow of justice. It is exceedingly difficult to get men who are willing to serve in the capacity of those who are employed on the Four Brothers. Dr. Swinburne endeavors to get honest ones; but it is natural to suppose that those who engage themselves to perform this species of labor are not above yielding to temptation; and if money inducements are held out to them by ship's officers or others to smuggle contraband goods as shore, it is not apparent bow the Health Officer, while is total ignorance of the whole matter, can be charged with any complicity in the affair. The action of the Custon House authorities in bringing into port a vessel of this character, and mooring her alongside the barge officeries, at this season of the year especially, is highly censurable, and should meet with the heavest denunciation of the public.

THE COURTS.

CIVIL The following decisions have been rendered in the Supreme Court—Chambers, by Barnard, J.—Bailey agt. National Bank of Vicksburg; motion denied. Piere et al. agt. Pike et al.; motion denied. Emma E. Yelverton agt. Robert F. Yelverton; reference ordered. Thompson agt. Cornwall; motion granted and reference ordered schneider agt. Valentine; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine. Freeman agt. Curry; Rhoades et al. agt. Hopper; Fields agt. Devlin et al.; Roote et al. agt. Seaman; Cornell agt. Cunningham et al.; motions granted. In re Lucind Lee Morgan et al.; decrees granted.

Non-bailable, attachments, returnable, forth The following decisions have been rendered

motions granted. In re Lucind Lee Morgan et al.; decrees granted.

Non-bailable attachments, returnable forthwith, were issued yesterday against the members of the present Board of Councilmen, for disobedience of the unadamus recently issued by the Court to admit Mesers, Ivans, O'Brien, Lamb, Heinrichs, and Perley to seals in that Board. After the mandamus was issued, the Board refused to obey it, and referred the matter to the Corperation Counsel for his opinion. This opinion, it was amounced, was to the effect that they must obey the order of the Court. As they had until Monday, the 17th inst, to make their return, nothing was done until yesterday, when, they having neglected to file a return, its attachments issued.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Barnard, the case of James Fiske, Ir., agt, the Union Pacies Railroad Company, the credit mobilier, &c., was up yeterday on a motion to discharge one of the recusant will masses from attachment, he being the only one who had been arrested. Mr. Fullerton made the motion on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. The Courbeing on the point of granting it, Mr. Field claimed is right to be heard, and an order was then entered, returnable to-day, to show cause why the attachment should not be discharged. After some further discussion, it was an entered.

right to be heard, and an order was then entered, retur-able to-day, to show cause why the attachment should be not be discharged. After some further discussion, it was agreed that this motion, together with the motion ter-motion for an injunction and receiver should be heard; day at 10 o'clock. Afterward the writ of attachment was discharged.

CRIMINAL.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Horace Whiting was fined \$25 for defrauding a boarding house keeper, and, being unable to pay, was sent to prison for 25 days.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman Coman, Martin Paul, a resident of Una Hill, N. J., made complaint that on Monday night he mid Catharine Emory in the street, and accompanied before caused her arrest. She was committed to the Tombs fore caused her arrest. She was committed to the Tombs

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SOFREEZ COUNT-CHAMMENS-Held by BARNARD, J. Court at 10 a. m. Call of Calendar at 12 m. Reserved Cases.

43. Astor et al agt. The Mayor, &c. 114. Smar, Ac. agt Simpos at 55. Nalem agt. Schoolierg.

Call No. 141. French et al. So. Salem agt. Schonberg.

So. Meissner agt. Poops.

So. Meissner agt. Poops.

Sorpation Courar-Special Term. Held by Gartin. J.

Motions will be heard at 12 nn.

No Courts will be held on Saturday.

The Jefferson (Texas) Ku-Klur (Seymont and Blair) says: "We well know that if our standard bearers shall be made to trail our proud banner is dust, that then the expiring shriek of a cherished free dom will be heard, and a night of eternal gloom and might rule will be ours." And further: "How shall we obtain a war of races! There is no way under the broad canopy of Heaven, without it is driving from our misses these low, mean white men. With them out of the cortry, the negroes and white people could got along pear ably and quietly, but if they are allowed to remain a cour midst, just so sure we are bound to have a war of races, and when there is one drop of blood spils, we did that it will how as freely as does the Mississippi. having been used to transport the bodies of persons who had died of yellow fover. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.